

A Sighting of the Streaked Fantail-Warbler *Cisticola juncidis* in Western Australia.—On October 28, 1978 while examining waterfowl habitat on the flood plains of the Ord River, W.A. (15°35'S, 128°15'E) I flushed several Fantail-Warblers from stands of the Saltmarsh Grass *Xerochloa imberbis*. Although adequate views were obtained of only one bird the diagnostic tinkling plink-plink call was heard several times. *Xerochloa imberbis* is an important feature of the habitat of this Fantail-Warbler in the areas that I have found them in the 'top end' of the Northern Territory. The Golden-headed Fantail-Warbler *Cisticola exilis* was not seen on the Ord River flood plains although birds in nuptial plumage were heard and seen commonly around Kununurra and Lake Argyle.

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Omnivorous Tammars?—In May 1978 during the course of a research project funded by the University of Western Australia on the Tammarr wallaby (*Macropus eugenii*) at Garden Island, Western Australia, an adult Tammarr was observed by us to actively pursue, capture, and eat a hawkmoth (Family Sphingidae).

This observation was made at night, following a heavy shower of rain and, at this time, a large number of both hawkmoths and Tammars were seen in the area. The moths appeared to have difficulty flying as many were struggling on the wet road. One moth flew a short distance in front of our vehicle where an adult Tammarr chased and caught it in mid-air with its front paws. The Tammarr then proceeded to eat the moth.

—J. A. BORTHWICK, R. A. LANGWORTHY and JOHN TURNER.

Three more Records of the Kerguelen Diving-Petrel in Western Australia.—The first Australian record of the Kerguelen Diving-Petrel (*Pelecanoides exsul*) was reported by Storr and Johnstone in 1976 (*West. Aust. Nat.*, 13: 145-146). There have been three subsequent records.

A recently dead specimen was found by Mr. M. Bailey on October 10, 1977 at Cervantes (180 km NNW of Perth). Details of the specimen, which was prepared into a study skin (WAM registered number A15089), are as follows: female (ovary, 7.0 x 3.5 mm); weight, 101 g; total length, 215 mm; entire culmen, 26 mm; bill width, 8.3 mm; length of wing, 127 mm; tail, 42 mm; tarsus, 27 mm; bill black, legs and feet blue with black webs, head and upper back black, lower back and wings blackish-grey with many feathers pale and worn at the ends, throat white, upper breast band pale grey, rest of under parts white.

Only the head and neck (A15818) remained of a dead bird collected by Mr. R. Nash at Cable Beach near Albany on July 2, 1978. The entire culmen measures 26.5 mm, width of bill 8.0 mm., and the few remaining throat feathers are mottled grey.

A decomposed specimen was found by Mr. A. Anderson at Pallinup Beach (mouth of the Pallinup River, 110 km ENE of Albany) on November 2, 1978. Details of the specimen, which was prepared into a complete skeleton (A15830), are as follows: entire culmen, 29 mm; bill width, 8.3 mm; length of wing, 125 mm; tarsus, 25 mm. The feathers of the under parts were still intact, and the bird had a good grey breast band. Mr. Anderson noted the bill as black and the legs bright blue.

In the specimens of *P. exsul* so far collected in Western Australia length of wing (124.5-127 mm) and tail (42-45) exceed the ranges (112-126 and 35-42) given by Bourne (1968, *Bull. Br. Orn. Cl.*, 88: 77-88). They are also greater than the ranges (118-121.5 and 35-40.5) given by R. C. Murphy & F. Harper (1921, *Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.*, 44: 495-554). *P. exsul* breeds on many subantarctic islands, and the larger size of our specimens may indicate that they are from a single and uncollected breeding locality.

—R. E. JOHNSTONE, Western Australian Museum.